rday for exposing indecent valentines for sale.
The Sultan of Turkey has accorded a monthly sension of \$1,200 to the widow of Fuad Pacha.
Queen Isabella is expected abortly to visit Rome, and apartments are being prepared for her reception

and apartments are being prepared to an interference palace.

The Minister of War of Bavaria recently presented a bill to the Chambers for a credit of 4,700,000 floring for the purchase of breech-loading guns and rides.

The Senate of Belgium, as was expected, has

most unanimously approved the Railway bill voted y the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Francis Dreyse, son of the inventor of the cedie gun, has taken out a patent, valid in Prussia five years, for a new arm called the repeating

oman forces are new directed to the Persian rontier. No details have reached Paris up to late

The Portuguese press strongly condemn the re-cently revived idea of an Iberian union.

By the blowing up of the Austrian frigate Ra-letzki, while cruising in the Adriatic, between the blands of Lissa and Lesuna, on the 20th uit, 300

The Russian Cabinet will shortly make public a collection of diplomatic documents relating to the Eastern question, and more especially to the recent

conference in Paris.

Italian securities are rising, on the assurance
which has reached Paris of the completions of arrangements for a loan based on the sale of church pro-

the Cretan refugees who may wish to return to the pay their passage. In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, uary 22, the debate upon the budget of the Min-of War was resumed. The Chamber adopted,

perior military commands. abitants of the canton of Soleure, Switzer nd, February 22 voted against the total revision of

The Echo du Parlement Belge says:—"The cattle lisease has again broken out in Germany. On re-seiving this intelligence the Dutch government imely despatched to Zevenaar a staff of officials

Greville Nugent gave notice that in consequence of the decision of the Committee of the United States Senate on the convention relating to the Alabama and other claims, the honorrole baronet would, on a future day, call attention to the re-lations between this country and America and

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Approaching French Elections.

[From the Pall Mail Gazette, Peb. 22.]

There are already several symptoms that the electral struggle which will probably take place in rance about the month of April next will be contucted very much like our own, at least as regards he rough work attendant on a personal canvas. When the suffrage was limited in France the position of candidate was not altogether a snecure. The most infuential portion of the constituency had to be risited, except in the case of the voters selecting some popular statesman; for example, Royer Colard was returned for seven colleges without ever eaving Paris or appearing once on the hustings. With universal suffrage, however, all personal canvassing came to an end. The change was so abrupt that the voters did not appreciate the power placed in their hands. The local wire-puliers or the government selected a candidate and the constituents voted biindfold. This was the rule throughout nearly the whole of France, the great cities alone giving any evidence of independence. A few placards and circumars were all that was required, and till some months ago it was unlawful to hold a meeting. These happy days for the French deputy appear to be rapidly vanishing. There is a young republican element eager for admission to the Corps Legristait, and confident in success.

A year ago half the electors in France were ignorant of everything the government desired should be kept secret, and the peasant seldom saw any paper but that authorized by his Prefect. Now he san indulge his fancy and choose his own line of collics after studying the views of all parties. Whatver may be the result of the forthcoming elections in France it is certain that the candidates will not be accepted on the same easy terms for themselves as selore; they will have to sacrifice time and show hemselves if they desire to secure seas. Even low, while the present Parliament is holding its last ession, numerous independent gentlement, and the lastic word on the tactos anophed by the v

to personal government. By some it is proposed that where the government candidate is too strong to be resisted single handed, the differences between other parties shall be effaced; that the legitimist, Orleanist, democrat and republican shall join to overthrow the imperialist candidate. Fortunately for the government, this plan, which has M. Prevost Paradol for one of its advocates, is vigorously opposed by a portion of the democratic press.

The omers of the opposition appear to think that they will have fifty seats in the next Parliament, and that there will be a great number of independent members who will form a tiers parti favorable to the present dynasty in connection with liberal measures. A large number of opposition candidates will take the field. Several men who have hitherto lived in what may be termed voluntary exile are coming back to France and addressing constituencies. For instance, M. Pascal Duprat, one of the members of the Provisional government, has left Spalin and appeared in the South, where he has met with a reception which leads him to reckon on being sont up to the next Parliament. The government has at its disposal a vast organization; all the briberry and corruption in the stange of public work dangled before the eyes of submissive constituencies are in the hands of the authorities, who, however, will have a hard battle to fight against not merely the democrats but the "ancent partie," the protection-less and other lukewarm friends.

Steumbont Collision and Loss of Life in the

Mediterranean.

On the night of the 16th uit, a collision took place at sea between the advice boat Latouche-Treville, sent by the Emperor to convey the body of Pusi Pacha to Constantinople, and the Prince Pierre Honaparie steam packet. The latter vessel, when coming from Corsta to Marseilles with the main, suddenly came into collision near the hyères islands with the other, and, as both were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, the shock was terrible. The Latouche-Treville, more solidly constructed than the other, was enabled to escape destruction, but the pucket, a light from craft, was nearly cut in two and sank in fee minutes. Thirteen of the passengers disappeared, to rise no more; but the despatch boat, which remained for some time on the spot to afford any possible assistance, succeeded in saving the lives of about thirty persons, among whom was M. Gavim, Deputy, and brother of the prefect of Nice. The disaster above mentioned is attributed to one of those fataities that cannot be well explained. The two vesses bad signied each other, the lights were all in position, the weather was fair write a slight broeze from the case, the sea calm, but the night dark.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Belgium Railway Excitement.

excitement between the press of both countries has been on the wane since the adoption of the bill by the Belgian Senate. The Paris Debats, however, has an article on the affair, of which the follow-

ever, has an article on the affair, of which the following is an extract:—

The semi-official papers (says your excellent cotemporary), seeing that in the matter of these Beigian railways public opinion turns a deaf ear to their preaching, and refuses to allow itself to be led on, bave, with one exception, adopted the prodent resolve of a general retreat. The Peuple alone continues to beat the charge on the road to Brussels, though no one follows its lead. The misfortune is, that every one of the arguments it uses can be very effectually turned agrinst theelf. The People waxes interrogative. It asks questions—"Yes or no, do not the vote of the Parliament and the manner in which it has been obtained betray, on the part of the Cabinet, a degree of distrust amounting to hostility? Yes or no, in the case of war, would not an additional peril be added to the score of France?" Since the People likes to make questions by yes or no, we shall, to please it, reply by questions made in the same form:—'ees or no, has not the semi-official press for several years past attacked Heigium in such a manner as to cause her legitimate distrust Yes or no, has not the opposition press entirely abstained from such attacker. Finally, for the last yes or no, suppose that the distrust of Beigium has been brought about solely by this railway affair, and caused not look to termany for a

protector (which we do not believe)—suppose that Beigguin, instead of remaining strictly neutral, shound be hestite to us—whose fault is it? Is it not the fault of the semi-oficial papers, which the fault of the semi-oficial papers, which that broke the neutrality in attacking Beigium, and which have thereby excited suspiction? Are they not to-day reaping what they have sown? By what right do they call public opinion to their help? They have never consulted it; on the contrary, they have braved it; they have despised its war-sings in the moment of embarrassment. Let them get out of the affair alone. For the last eight days the Peuple has been battling in valn in the circle within which it has so imprudently placed itself. It calls to mind an adventure recently recorded by the papers of an inexperienced velocipedist who, naving got into a china shop broke everything in attempting to get out again. At the bottom of all the noise which it has made about the Beigian bill, there has been nothing more or less than an electoral intrigue. The Puys confesses it, with a kind of naivete. "The new Beigian bill," says that paper, "is a stragetic measure. It prepares the first day's march of the Prussians on Paris. Let the electors not lorget that. " " When we see the Siecle patronizing a candidate for the approaching elections—when we see the Debats recommending an aspiring deputy to the confidence of the public, the electors may know what value to place on the recommendations of these two Journals. Their candidates will take the oath to the imperial constitution, but at the same time will be quite ready to open the door of the Tuileries and the Palais Bourbon to the Prussians." This avowal was unnecessary; the public periectly well understood from the first what was in the wind and the rôle which was being prepared for the electors in this new journee des dupes.

The Candidature of the Spanish Threne. A communication from Madrid, in the Paris Contitutionnel, says:—

A communication from Madrid, in the Paris Constitutionnes, says:—

The question of candidates for the Spanish throne becomes every day more and more worthy of attention. The provisional government would be very giad, before quitting power and placing its resignation in the hands of the Constituent Assembly, to leave that problem, if not definitively solved, at any rate is a fair way to be readily and satisfactorily settled. For several days past extraordinary councils of ministers have met with the sole object of discussing that subject and arriving at a common understanding. Uniortunately divisions have not disappeared in the government itself; out of nine members of the Council four defend the Duke of Montpensier's claims, four those of Dom Fernando of Portugal, while M. Romero Ortiz keeps aloof. The question, therefore, remains just where it was, and no one can foresee what will result from the vote of the Cortes. Moreover the subject is not likely to be brought forward as soon as was supposed, and in the interval many events may occur to completely change the public feeling. There is, however, one fact certain—namely, that the candidateship of Dom Fernando has of late gained greatly in popularity. The greatest obstacle to it would be the opposition of the Portuguese people, who, zealous for their own autonomy, think they see in the election of the Portuguese press combating that solution: the reception which they gave to the recent decree of M. Zorilla, declaring all university degrees conferred in Portugal valid in Spain shows that those journals saw the trap laid for them but refused to be caught in it. The Diario Mercantal of Oporto, in speaking of that measure, says:—"We are grateful to M. Zorilla, pero mucho opon (let us have our eyes wide open). The Diario Mercantal of Oporto, in speaking of that measure, says:—"We are grateful to M. Zorilla, pero mucho opon (let us have our eyes wide open). The Diario Mercantal of Oporto, in speaking of that measure, says:—"We are grateful to M. Zorilla, pero mucho o

Attempted Assassination of the Questor of

Palermo.

The Amico del Popolo of Palermo gives the fol-

lowing details of the assault on the Questor of that city:—

On the morning of the 18th, just after eleven o'clock, the advocate Albanese, our Questor, was descending from the Royal Palace, where he had been conferring with the Prefect. On arriving at the plazza vittoria he was struck by a man with a poniard, but parried the attack by raising his right arm, which was wounded. The assassin then aimed another blow, which took effect in the right side of the breast; but whether owing to the hand of the aggressor trembling, or to a sudden retrograde movement on the part of the other, the blade did not penetrate deeply. The assailant was about to strike a third time, when the Questor knocked the weapon out of his hand. After watching his victim for a few moments, the culprit took to dight, but not until he had been recognized by the wounded man as one Fazio, a dealer in vermicelli, aged twenty-seven. He had been confined for attempts at murder, robbery, &c., and having been placed under the surveillance of the police, had visited the questors on the preceding evening to sak some questions. The replies given by the latter appeared to have determined him to commit the crime in question. The whole city is much excited, and great indignation is manifesied in consequence of the services rendered by our functionary in the discharge of his dimentiodary.

ENGLAND.

The Case of the Imprisoned Fenians Before

Parliament.

The case of the imprisoned Fentans was brought before the House of Commons on the 22d ult. Mr. Chichester Fortescue stated, in reply to the O'Conor Don, that the Irish government had examined very carefully the list of the prisoners, numbering eighty-one, now undergoing penul servitude on charges of treason and treason-felony, in connection with the Feniam movement, in order to ascertain whether the clementy of the Crown might safely be extended to any of them. The result was that it had been determined to discharge forty-nine unconditionally, of whom to discharge forty-nine unconditionally, of whom thirty-four were in Australia and lifteen in Great Britain. This would leave thirty-two prisoners still undergoing the sentence, of whom nine were in the colonies and the remainder at home. These consisted principally of the leaders and organizers, who were responsible for the attempted revolution of the last two or three years, and as to these the Ministers did not believe it would be consistent with their duty, or be compatible with the public safety, to discharge them.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF ELOPEMENT.

Alfred Adler, a Frenchman, of prepossessing ap-Affred Affred, a Frenchman, or prepossessing ap-pearance and good address, although unable to articulate a word of Engish, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, by detectives McCarty and McGowan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, upon complaint of Madame Julia Calvert, temporarily stopping at the Toniihon House, on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street, charged with stealing the fol-lowing property from her, valued at \$2,700:—One camel's hair shawt, a quantity of laces, two gold watches, one diamond earring and 3,000 francs, in gold. Mrs. Caivert, who is of small stature and watches, one diamond earring and 3,000 francs, in gold. Mrs. Caivert, who is of small stature and pretty, being able to speak broken English enough to be understood, stated walle in court that she became acquainted with Adler, who is a married man, having a wife and family, about a year ago, in Paris; that he induced her to leave her husband, taking what personal effects she could show in three trunks and come to this city with him. They accordingly took passage in the City of Paris, as man and wile, and arrived here on the 27th of last month, and immediately repaired to the above hotel, where they engaged apartments. Everything went on as merry as a marriage best until yesteruay morning. While she was temporarily absent from the room her paramour secured the above property, cleared out and test her with a comfortable board bill to settle, without any means to liquidate the debt. Becoming somewhat excited, she repaired to the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, where she related her troubles as best she could, giving a description of her absconding companion. Detectives McCarty and McGowan were at once despatched after the missing individual and discovered him living in an up town hotel, where he had obtained apartments, and caused his arrest took edepatched after the missing individual and discovered him living in an up town hotel, where he had obtained apartments, and caused his arrest took edepatched the property with his own money, presented them to the indy, and surmised he had purchased the property with his own money, presented them to the indy, and surmised the had eight to take them when he saw fit. He did not deny the statement that he had deserted his wife and family in Paris and eloped with her here, but discovered on the voyage the first that the was on too intimate terms with one of their fellow passengers, at which he took umbrage and concluded to leave her to get along as best she could. Miss calvert stated in response that the goods and concluded to leave her to get along as best she could.

onid.

Mrs. Calvert stated in response that the goods were her own individual property, most of them being presented to her by her husband, whom she deserted in Paris. Adder apparently feit no uneasiness at the charge preferred against him, and smilingly accompanied the detectives to the prison, where he will be held to answer the charge.

[Peacham, Vt. (March 5), correspondence Manchester, N. H., Mirror.]

As the men were cutting through the drifts this morning on the Marshfeld road, two and a half miles from Peacham Corner, they found the following named persons frozen to death:—Mrs. Emmons, a woman of some sixty-nine years, her daughter of thirty-five, and a grandson of ten or twelve. The oldest fell about one half mile from Franklin Farrow's nonse, while the young woman was withing forty rods of the house, and the poor lad succeeded in reaching within two rods of the window where a light was burning. The last two founds in the made on his hands and thees, as was shown by the tracks made in the snow.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

PRITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

L. W. Emerson, Assistant District Attorney, applied for and received an order of forfeiture and condemnation of the following property, seized for violation of the Internal Revenue law;—Two hogsheads of manufactured tobacco, found at No. 11 Broadway; forty and a haif boxes pluy tooacco, found at 260 Canal street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Embezzling a Letter.
Before Commissioner Osborn.
ted States vs. Charles A. Willard. this city as cierk, and is charged with having on the 9th of February last secreted and embezzled a cer-

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM

Moffat vs. Cauldibell & Whitney.—This case came up yesterday upon a demurrer. The action is brought to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the Mercury, of the 13th of October. The libel complained of set forth that the plaintiff, a sister of the deceased Dr. Moffat, was once rich and was an occupant of the premises known as, the Moffat Mansion; that she suddenly became poor, was obliged to leave the city, and tifat when she returned was compelled, through the heartlessness of her relations to support leriself by working at a sewing machine in the garret of a boarding house. The complaint alleged that this publication was false and malicious, and the question raised was whether newspapers could publish the foregoing statement with impunity.

Mayor Oakey Hall, who appeared in behalf of the defendants, contended that the publication per sewas not libelious.

defendants, contended that the publication per se was not libelious. Mr. Ira Sanfer argued contra. The Court took the papers and reserved its de-

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IL

the defendants delivered to plaintiff a box containing four carboys of nytro-glycerine, surrounded inside with sawdust. The piantiff averred that a knowledge of the contents of said box was concealed and that, without knowing what it was, as ordered, transported to Los Angelos. The complaint further stated that the box was in transit leaked, and when arrived at San Francisco it became necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining what should be done, to examine it. The box was then taken to the ware-house of the piaintiff, and while there exploded, and by reas in of such explosion several persons were killed and a large amount of property destroyed, including property that was left in plaintiff's charge. The defence was a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint and an avernment to the effect that the explosion referred to was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff. The case will be resumed this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART IL

The Case of Color-The Right of Colored Persons to Occupy Cabin Berths on Board

Harriet Jacob vs. The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.—The hearing of this case, the facts of which have already been reported in the Herald, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Barlow stated that a circumstance had taken

Afr. Barlow stated that a circumstance had taken place the preceding evening which he thought it proper should be now mentioned to the Court. While proceeding with the cross-examination with Mr. Cohen, the agent of the steamship company, he had occasion to ask him what his views were as to insults and impudence from colored people, and the witness replied that he did not consider that to answer back constituted insult or impudence. He then had occasion to ask him whether he believed negroes were entitled to equal civil rights, when one of the jury made a statement respecting the matter.

certain portion of the steamer was always set apart for them.

The steward of the steamer Leo, a colored man, was then examined on behalf of the defence. He stated that there was proper accommodation on board for colored persons; it was a recognized custom that colored persons should not travel in the first cabin; they sliways went in the second cabin, which was just as comfortable; colored people, however, were not allowed to sit at table with the white people; the apartment for the colored people was very comfortable, and he took pride out of it as he had fitted it up imisself.

The evidence for the defence having closed,

Mr. Sherwood addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, urging that the company had a perfect right to make certain rules and regulations; that the plaintiff never would have obtained a first class ticket had she got obtained it by fraudulent means, for the agent would never have given it had he known she was a colored woman. Under those circumstances he contended that the contract between the plaintiff and the company was void. He concluded by alluding to the social differences which existed between the white and colored races and called upon the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

The case will be resumed this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Judge Barrett rendered judgment in the following

Judge Barrett rendered judgment in the following cases yesterday:—

De Wolf vs. Crandall.,—Motion denied with ten dollars costs.

Whetmore vs. McSpedom.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Dart cs. Walker.—The order is modified by reducing the time to serve amendment to ten days from date of such order.

Darts vs. Ducreus.—Default opened upon payment of term fee and disbursements.

COURT OF CENEVAL SESSIONS. Trial of Robert Tillman for the Alleged Mur-

der of William Henry Carney. Before Judge Bedford. Shortly after the opening of the court yesterday Robert Tiliman was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of William Henry Carney. Assistant District Attorneys Hutchings and Tweed appeared for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Stuart defended the prisoner. The parties were colored men, and the occurrence took place on the 26th of October last, in front of a ligner attack. front of a liquor store in West Thirty-third street,

where they had been drinking.

Amaziah Emory, sworn and examined, testified—I knew the prisoner and the deceased; the shooting occurred on Monday evening, October 20, 1868; saw them that night in 127 Thirty-third street; I was them that night in 127 Thirty-third street; I was piaying a game of cards with the deceased, and the prisoner and another man came into this liquor store; we were in the back room; the prisoner came in and spoke to me and to the deceased in a friendly manner, and then went to the store part; he (the prisoner) treated all that were in there; the prisoner made a remark that he did not know whether he would treat that yellow bugger or not, meaning the deceased; a woman (the wife of the proprietor) brought in two glasses of ale, a glass for me and a glass for deceased; he pushed it away and said he did not want it; she told him to drink it, and he said no, he did not want it; she told him to drink it, and he said no, he did not want it and pushed it back again; the woman left the ale on the table and went out; immediately after the prisoner came in and he told the deceased to drink his ale; the deceased told him he did not want it and pushed it off from him again; the prisoner said to the deceased, "Give me your hand," and the deceased if he meant it, and he said yes; the prisoner said to the deceased, "Give me oner then snatched the glass of ale and chucked it into the fireplace, saying to the deceased, "I never want you to speak to me again, you son of a b—b, as long as you live;" The deceased got up and said, "I am no son of a bmsh you over the snoot;" the prisoner waked out, the deceased, out of the front door; the deceased

stepped off from the store door and the prisoner then was out on the sidewalk; he (prisoner) turned right around and said, "Stand back," and fired on the same instant; I saw the fire come from the spout of the pistol from the prisoner; the deceased staggered back; I caught him on the shoulder and saked him if he was shot; he spoke in very faint tones, "No;" the policeman was across the street and I saw him have the prisoner by the collar; I saw the deceased after he was dead.

Cross-examined—I am sure I saw the fire from the pistol; I should judge the deceased and the prisoner remained in the back room about eight to ten minutes before they went out; the prisoner made no threats against the deceased; I followed them because I thought they were going to have a mass; after the deceased was wounded he was taken to his restinence and the officer took the prisoner in custody.

Charles Byrne, aworn and examined, testified—On

minutes before they went out; the prisoner maile no threats against the deceased; I followed them because i thought they were going to have a mass; after the deceased was wounded he was taken to his restoence and the officer took the prisoner in custody.

Charles Hyrns, sworn and examined, testified—On the 26to of October, about eight o'clock, I was patrolling my post in West Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and I heard the report of a pistol; I was about the modile of the block, and saw a crowd in front of Winaer's liquor store; I saw the prisoner Tiliman come out from the crowd and stand in the middle of the street and raise his hand after I heard the report of the pistol; this caused me to suspect that it was probably he who fired the shot; I put for him, and after some difficulty I got the revolver away from him; it was a four-barrelied revolver, and three barrels were loaded.

Cross-examined—The deceased was standing in front of the liquor store; I asked him if he was hur, and he made no answer; some of his friends god around him and said "No?" I took the prisoner away and friends took the deceased to his residence; a man raised his (the deceased's) shirt and told me he thought he was shot; I saw the deceased afterwards at his own house and had a conversation with him. [The conversation was ruised out as inadimisable, the prisoner; he tried to put his hand in his pocket, and after a histe difficulty I canght the hand and got it.

Rachel Carney, the widow of the deceased, testified that at a quarter to nine four men brought her husband home; she saked him what was the matter, and he said he was shot; he was shot in his stomach, and he can be was shot; he was shot in his stomach, and he died on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, octave, said, the prisoner and it went into Whalen's place, and he said to was a could have a drink; too, and he was shot; he was shot in his stomach, and he said to was a could have a drink; too, and he said to the was hot; the prisoner went into the back r

go to washington analysis are sure and the morning.

Mr. Hutchings rigidly cross-examined this witness. Among other things she said she never told about the deceased having a knife to anybody but the prisoner's wife and his counsel, and did not appear before the Coroner.

Louisa Parker testified that she saw the deceased after the shooting come in from the street alone and go to the water closet and come out, following him to his room.

Henrietta Bogart gave similar testimony, and said she had a conversation with him, which was ruled out.

Henrietts Pogart gave similar testimony, and said she had a conversation with him, which was ruled out.

Officer Byrne was recalled by the counsel for the prisoner, and said he asked the prisoner why he shot the deceased; he said he did not shoot him, that there was no animosity between them.

Henry Ives, the landlord of the premises, gave the accused a good character.

Counsel inade various attempts to prove something that the deceased is said to have stated extenuating the prisoner, but the Judge refused to allow hearsay testimony to be taken.

The case will be closed to-day.

MANSLAUGHTER.

matter.

Mr. Sherwood here dissented on the stenographer to read the juror's statement, which was to the effect that the pisinuffs commel was injuring his case more than anything else by delaying the jury by cross questioning a witness relative to matters that were quite immaterial to the jury, who did not care what he (witness) thought, masmuch as the jurors were alone the parties who had a right to form an opinion respecting the question at issue.

Mr. Barlow said he did not wish to interfere with the Court, but if there was any prejudice on the part of the juror he would ask either for an adjournment or that the juror should state that he was prepared to give a conscientious veruet.

Mr. Sherwood objected. There was no motion before the court, but if there was a no motion before the court, and he desired to dissent from the course pursued by the counsel for the piantiff.

After a lengthened discussion between counsel the juror in question stated that he was prepared to give a conscientious verdict.

A number of depositions were then read from residents in Savannah, showing that there was a custom existing relative to colored persons and that a certain portion of the steamer was always set apart for them.

The steward of the steamer Leo, a colored man, the proposition of the time there is the member of the positions were leased for a term of four years, but on account of alleged inconveniences the defendants pleaded eviction and vacated. The plaintiffs suce up to the time they are the defendants pleaded eviction and vacated.

conveniences the defendants pleaded eviction and vacated. The plaintiffs ance up to the time they let the premises to another tenant. Judgment for plaintiff in the full amount. Measurs, Hooker and Hamershy for plaintiff, and Einstein and Merphy for defendants.

FIFTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

A Tenancy Case. Before Judge Loew.

Henry Ogden vs. Joseph Gutman.—This was an action to recover the sum of \$250 for one quarter's rent of premises in East Broadway, from the 1st of November, 1868, to the 1st of February, 1869. It ap peared on the trial that the premises in question were let by the plaintiff to the defendant on the 1st were let by the plaintiff to the defendant on the lat May last, for one year, at \$1,000, payable quarterly in advance. It further appeared that on the 1st of November, when, by the terms of the lease, the quarter's rent for which this suit was brought became due, the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, who kept putting him off from time to time, and that finally on or about the lat of January the landlord dispospossed the defendant by summary proceedings under the statute.

The defendant's coinsel claimed that this dispossession was a bar to the recovery of the reat in this action. Judge Loew decided that when, by the terms of the agreement, the rent is payable in advance, the right of the landlord to recover at least for the period during which the tenant actually occupied the premises, after the rent became payable, is not defeated by the dispossession of the tenant before the expiration of the quarter. He therefore reudered judgment for plaintiff for \$166.65.

FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

Interesting Landlord and Tenant Case.

Before Judge Buil and a jury.

John B. Huggins vs. Elklah Mack et al.—This was a case of landlord and tenant, where the tenant a case of landlord and tenant, where the tenant holds over and remains in possession of the premises after his term has expired. There are, however, some peculiarities in this case which distinguish it from the ordinary class of cases under this head. Mr. Huggins, the plantiff, is the proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, and became the landlord of the premises 125 Chambers street, adjoining the Girard House, by purchase. In 1866 one Josiah Wheeler was the 125 Chambers street, adjoining the Girard House, by purchase. In 1866 one Josiah Wheeler was the owner of the premises in suit, and made a lease of the whole-building to Henry M. Smith for four years and nine months, with the provision that Smith could terminate the lease either on the 1st of February, 1859, or on the 1st of February, 1859. He rented to the deiendants the first floor and basement of the building for three years, from the 1st of February, 1859, to the 1st of February, 1859. About the middle of January Wheeler, the owner of the building, made a written contract to sell the building, to Huggius, who is now the landlord, and a deed was to be given to him on or before the 1st day of March, 1859. The property had been sold originally by Trinty church to St. George's church, Flushing, to have and to hold the same as long as St. George's church Flushing, to have and to hold the same as long as St. George's church Flushing, to have and to hold the same as long as St. George's church from anintained worship according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ialling in which the property was to revert to Trinity, Until it was determined whether Trinity church would release its claim on the premises this title was held in abeyance. Trinity church did not give this release until the 18th of February last, and on the 16th of that month Huggins received the deed of the house and lot 125 Chambers street and became the landlord of the premises occupied by the defendants. The defendantal counsel admitted the hiring of the piace from Smith for the term of three years, but denies that his clients held over, because they made a new agreement with Huggins. He contended that they hired the store and basement from Huggins for three months, from the last of February, 1859, to the 1st

they made a new contract with Huggins, the new landlord, by which they were to retain possession from the 1st of February, 1809, to the 1st of May, 1809, at a rent of \$2,000 per year. The evidence elicited on the trial was very conflicting. The Ocurt he'd that if a valid contract was signed between a vendor and vendee the title was in the latter, and therefore the title to these premises was in Huggins for all practical purposes in this suit. He then charged the jury on the facts of the case, and a verdict was rendered for the landlord.

For plantiff, S. V. Bagley; for defendants, ex-City Judge Russell,

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

United States Chourt Court—In Admiralty.— Nos. 122, Robert A. Keanier vs. propeller Nuphas, Ac.; 171, George Hotchkiss vs. steamboat City of New York; 174, Manheim Herwin vs. steamship Matanzas; 175, United States vs. ship Lubontz; 177, United States vs. steamship Columbia; 179, Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn vs. propeller Oriole; 180, Michael Morrow et al. vs. schooner Thomas Jederson.
COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs.
John Collins and James Smith, burgiary; Edward
Burns, grand larceny; William Furions, robbery;
Alexander Owens, alias Afred Jones, felonious
assault and battery; John Carson, homicide; Edwin
R. Lee, grand larceny.

CITY INTELLIGENOR.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-meter at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ana street:—

light yesterday there appeared in the north-northeast a singular bright light like the dawn of day. At tweaty minutes after seven o'clock the emerald and other varied hues of the aurora shone forth with great brilliancy.

THE BIENNIAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTI-TUTE.—The biennial fair of the American Insti-tute will be held in this city in the Empire Skat-ing Rink Building. The trustees have seen for-tunate in their choice of location, as the building, 175 wide and 350 feet iong, will afford ample room for an exhibition surpassing any previous one. THE DET STREET FIRE.—By the fire on Monday morning Messrs. Myhan and Schenck, No. 85 Dey atreet, estimate their loss on stock at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, on which there were the following in-surances:—Globe Insurance Company, \$5,000; Feter Cooper Insurance Company, \$5,000; Star Insurance Company, \$3,000. SERIOUS FALL.—At four o'clock yesterday after-

DERIOUS FALL.—At four O'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named William Mooney, of No. 47 Mott
street, while flying a kite from the roof of No. 60
Mulberry street, was precipitated from the roof, five
stories, to the ground, breaking two ribs and his
right arm. He received other injuries internally,
his wounds were dreased by the Tombs physician,
and the boy was then taken home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Keenan yesterday held
an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Peter

an inquest at Believue Hospital, on the body of Peter Ward, who died from the effects of injuries received ward, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 16th uit. Deceased and his wife were coming from Fishkill to this city, and he being partially intoxicated took a position on the front platform of one of the cars, fell off and was fatally injured. He was lorty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY DEFARMENT OF THE GULF.—A meeting of the

officers of the Army and Navy Department of the Guif, who served during our late war, will be held this evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fitth avenue, for the purpose of organizing, iraming a constitution and bylaws and determining a time and place for a grand reunion later in the year.

afternoon John Spefens, aged three years, hving at 483 Broome street, was run over and seriously maimed

FARMERS' CLUB.—At the meeting of this club yes-Farmens' Clurk.—At the meeting of this club yesterday afternoon Mr. Sylvester read a paper snowing the superiority of the Concord grape to all others. A Missouri wine grower, he said, had raised fifteen tons of them on an acre, and had produced 2,500 gallons of wine from an acre. Mr. Quinn said the lowa excelled the Concord both in flavor and quality. Mr. Lyman read a paper descriptive of the mari beds of New Jersey. He treated of the usefulness of mari as a fertilizer of pasture lands. He also recommended it for potatoes, and said it was caused by upheavais and depressions of the land, Dr. Feuentwanger explained the chemical properties of mari.

THE LATE REV. DR. GILLETTE. - Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, assisted by Rev. Drs. Hall, Canfleid, Haight and others, celebrated the funeral obsequies over the remains of this learned divine yesterday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity. Rev. Dr. Canfield read a culogistic summary of the life of the deceased, concluding with a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting heid in the church the evening previous. Rev. Lr. Haight, on behalf of the Executive Committee of Missions for Colored People, of which the deceased was a distinguished member, secretary and general agent, also read a minute adopted by the committee, in which his services and merits were fully enumerated. Bishop Little-John read the concluding service and prayer. The following gentlemen acted as pail bearers:—Rev. Drs. Tracey, lennison, Canleid and Moore, and Messra. S. M. Swinson, Edward Haight and William Tracey. Atter the service a meeting was heid in the chapei for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of the family of the deceased, at which Bishop Littlejonn presided. A committee of clergymen, with four laymen as councilors, was appointed to effect the desired purpose, and it was loped that their efforts would meet with success even beyond the State lines of New York.

Auction Salk of a Privath Library.—If books were begotten of the running brooks they could the Church of the Holy Trinity. Rev. Dr. Canfield

the State lines of New York.

AUCTION SALE OF A PRIVATH LIBRARY.—If books were begotten of the running brooks they could hardly be more numerous than they are. It is certain there is no lack of opportunity to slake our literary thirst for knowledge as gathered from the printed page. Our public libraries contribute very largely to this end, but most essential auxiliaries are occasional private libraries, and especially when the latter, through the caprices of their owners or necessity or proposed travels abroad, when books would be cumbrous companions, are scattered broadesst at auction sale. For the past two evenings a private hibrary, comprising a large collection of valuable and select standard and miscellaneous books, has been disposed of under the hammer at the auction rooms of Mesers. Leavitt, Strenogh & Co., Clinton Itali. There was quite a large collection of buyers and the blidding was spirited, causing fair prices to be realized. The books were of all kinds—classica, historical, blographical, humorous, poetic, scientific and any other kind of books that may be named, except trashy books, which found no place in this collection, syome of the books were rare editions and many in nandsome bindings. This evening at the same place will sold a very fine private collection of engravings, many very rare proofs. In this connection the fact is specially worthy of announcement that Dr. Jonn B. Rick's collection of engravings and etchings, known to be among the most valuable and extensive in this country, will be shortly soid at the same place.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MR. CHAMBERS .- William H. Cham-THE CASE OF MR. CHAMBERS,—William H. Chambers, the man discharged in the Court of General Sessions on Monday and subsequently arrested on a charge of perjury, was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan by detective Farley and committed for an examination. As yet no formal complaint has been made against the accused.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—John Skelly, a youth of ninoteen years and born in England, was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan by officer Dorney, of the Sixth precinct, he having been ar-

rested on the charge of breaking into the store Mr. George W. Van Vorst, 345 Canal street, by mea of forcing the padlock from the front door and sta-ing therefrom twelve engravings and picture frame worth fifty dollars. Andrew J. Van Vorst, of Thompson street, saw Skelly leave the store in que ton having in his possession several pictures a frames. The accused was committed for trust, is a laborer and lives at No. 1395, Baxter street.

ALLEGED SNEAR TRIEVES .- Thomas Smith, a bar tender, and Patrick Weish were arrested by officer Weish, of the Ninth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday upon Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday upon complaint of Mrs. Rosaline Elliott, of No. 73 Grove street, who charges that while temporarily absent from her house, at the above number, the prisoners opened the front door with a skeleton key, and, proceeding to the appartments occupied by herself and husband, stole a quantity of clothing, valued at \$75. James Watson, a neighbor, testified to seeing the prisoners enter the house and leave it shortly after with a large bandle. They pleaded not guity to the charge, but were committed to answer.

Alleged Burglary by Females.—Sally Scott and Neily White were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday upon complaint of Mrs. Annie Brown, of No. 165 Greene street, charged, in company with a male accomplice, who

plaint of Mrs. Annie Brown, of No. 105 Greene street, charged, in company with a male accomplice, who is still at large, with burgiariously entering her premises on Monday night by means of forcing open a rear window a stealing and quantity of waring apparel, valued at \$200. The giris pleaded guilty to the charge and were remanded to the Eighth predict station house to enable the officer to find the accomplice, when they will again be arraigned and held to answer the charge.

ALLEGED CHECK FORGERS,—Yesterday afternoon

held to answer the charge.

Alleged Check Forgers, —Yesterday afternoon Mr. Jacob C. Parsons, paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, appeared before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and entered a complaint against Henry S. Allen, charging him with forgery. The amdavit of Mr. Parsons shows that on Monday morning Ailen appeared at the bank and presented for payment a check on that bank for \$310, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Alexander Horaby, of Edgewater, Staten island, payable to G. Sheldon & Ge. or bearer, and bearing date March \$1, 1898. Mr. Parsons, instantly discovering the check to be a forgery, reached over the counter and selzed Allen by the coat collar, but he pulied away and was caught by another gentleman standing behind him. After a brief struggle Allen again broke loose and ran into Broadway, thence down Chambers street, pursued by officer Meagher, of the Broadway squad, and other gentlemen. The lighthoated officer soon overtook Allen, arrested and took him to the Central office, where he was detained for the night. In his affidavit Mr. Hornby states that is name attached to the check is a forgery and was not written by him or by his authority. On the 4th inst. two checks, amounting in the aggregate to \$557, also purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Hornby, were presented to Mr. Parsons, of the Chemical Bank, for payment, and he, believing them to be genuine (Mr. Hornby having an account in that bank), gave the applicant the money on them and subsequently learned that they were forgeries. On the above state of facts the magistrate committed Allen to the Tombs to await an examination. Mr. C. S. Byencer appeared as counsel for the defendant.

Another Care.—Mr. Daniel Sims, paying teller of the Bull's Head Bank, made an afficiavit against Edward Manoux, alias Stone, charging him with

the Bull's Head Bank, made an afficient against Edward Manoux, alias Stone, charging him with

THE PLASTERERS ON STRIKE.

Business and Pagilism.

The operative plasterers, though not on strike fer wages, were last night on strike in another sense. A weekly meeting of the Plasterers' Society was held at the corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, and as business of importance was to be ence, and as business of importance was to be transacted a very large number of the members were present. So large was the attendance that not only were the seats in the hail all filled, but the aisies also were crowded with persons. Mr. Wm. Byrne, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. Grogan acted as Secretary. The proceedings of the meeting opened with the usual routine business, and then nearly an hour was spent in electing and averaging in new members. of the Tenth avenue line yesteriay, at the corner of Spring and West streets. He was taken to Believue Hospital.

Premature Explosion.—Yesterday morning, while the emplyes of the dying establishment of Proeper Aubry, No. 24 East Houston street, were employed in mixing kerosene oil and other ingredients with hot water, for generating a gas used in the dyeing process, an exposion took place, and the front and rear windows of the premises were blown out. Fortunately no person was injured. Damage about \$200.

Burning of A Match Pacrory.—At fifteen minutes after ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the match manufactory of B. Howard & Son, a two story brick structure in the rear of Nos. 325 and 527 West Fortythird street, was visited by the fiery element. It is supposed that the cause of the confagration was the accidental ignition of some of the material employed in match manufacture. The building sustained \$2,000 damages and the stock \$3,000. The insurance was not accortained.

The remarkable Star Ela Argus.—This wonderful, variable star, situated in the constellation of the Spip, and near the Southern Cross, has a right star was of the fourth magnitude; since 1825 it has passed through the most astionishing phases; in 1841 thad attained the brilliancy of Sirtus; since then it has passed trom the irrst to the sixth magnitude; in 1863 it was no longer visible to the naked eye.

Farmers' Club.—At the meeting of this club yes—part in the fragas. The may willing, aghting couple were soon wedged in and town in the distribution of the first to the sixth magnitude; and soon ascended in the converged in and soon ascended in the distribution.

Farmers' Club.—At the meeting of this club yes—part in the fragas. The may be a converged in and soon ascended in the sumirous meeting and swearing in new members, and consequently considerable discorder in the society might be allowed to work upon laths put down either providing the providing the providing the providing the first providing the providing the providing the providing the pr tors. The lighting couple were soon wedged in and those nearest to them took part in the fracas. The manyling, nghting crowd, preased on towards the platforu and soon ascended it, driving from it those whose right it was to occupy it. No one seemed to try to separate the combatants, but the man who had dealt the known-down blow was encouraged with the fourest language, "to give it to the ——." One unfortunate man was knocked down upon the platform and was kicked about by those surrounding him, and chairs were iffied high in the air to finish the work which lists had begun. The Chairman in the meantime had gone out to look for policemen, and quickly returned with some of the knights of the locust. The officers plunged into the thick of the light and soon quelled the turbulent spirits. After some time order was partially restored, the Chairman being aided by some haif dozen policemen who posted themselves about the room.

The Secretary again read the resolution, and, on motion, it was tabled. A good deal of excited calling and shouting joilowed, but it was impossible at the turther end of the room to ascertain if any other business was done.

M CHANISM.

Testing the Merits of a New Steam Boller-Satisfactory Results.
Yesterday morning a large party of practical and

theoretical gentlemen interested in the construction of steamboats, builders of engines and boilers, mot on the tug Stevens, at pier No. 37 North river, to wil ness the trial of an improved new steam bouer, with which she has been recently fitted. This boat is not a new one, nor is she very large, being but about 50 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth of beam and 9 feet depth of hold. Her engine is of of beam and rect depth of noid. Her engine is of the upright propeller description, 171/ inches diameter of cylinder by 17 inches stroke of piaton and at present is not in that state of thorough repail it is designed to be before the vessel's general overhaulting is completed. The boiler with which the Stevens has been fitted is of the horizontal description, with vertical tabes, 16 feet 6 inches in length and 5 feet 2 inches in which, Chief among its features are, that projecting above the grate is constructed a bridgewall, against which the fiame impinges and partly envelopes; then passing into a combustion chamber—which almost forms a secundiformed—through the vertical tubes, down to the lower combustion chamber—into which, through suitable appertures, a proper quantity of atmospherical its above the water line and desired to superfuse to the smacestack. These tubes may be carried as high above the water line and desired to superheat the steam. It has a grate surface of twenty-five square feet and a heating surface of life with a pressure of sixty-eight pounds of steam, the tog pointing her prow towards Sandy Hook. Almost limmediately it was discovered by the engineer that the pump and check vaive were in very imperfect repair, preventing to a degree the maintenance of a proper supply of feed water. Chestnut coal was the fine used. With a natural drast alone the beacon in the Lower Bay was reached in fifty-five minutes. During this performance the merits of the boiler, its steaming qualities under disadvantages and its absence of priming, so characteristic of new boilers, were thoroughly discussed, and laudatory remarks requently indused in by those competent to judge of the upright propeller description, 17% inches diame-ter of cylinder by 17 inches stroke of piston and at